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VIRGINIA QUALIFICATION COURSE II FOR SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS

**Targets-B21, B21X, B27, Q
Qualification Score 70%**

60 Rounds, 3-25 YARDS

PHASE 1-20 seconds, At the **3 YARD LINE**, on command draw and fire 6 Rounds standing with strong hand, **MAGAZINE CHANGE/RELOAD**, Fire 6 rounds standing with weak hand.

PHASE 2-at the **7 YARD LINE**, on command draw and fire 2 rounds in 3 seconds, holster, repeat until 12 rounds have been fired.

PHASE 3-10 seconds, at the **7 YARD LINE**, On command draw and fire 6 rounds kneeling.

PHASE 4-37 seconds, At the **15 YARD LINE**, on command fire 12 rounds standing, 6 rounds kneeling. SEMI-AUTOS must have MAGAZINE CHANGE.

ACADEMIES MUST CHOOSE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING PHASES FOR SCORING:

PHASE 5 A --45 seconds, At the **25 YARD LINE**, on command fire 12 rounds, 6 rounds kneeling using barricade and 6 rounds standing using barricade for cover.

OR

PHASE 5 B – 25 YARD LINE, 60 seconds for pistols, 60 seconds for revolvers. On command, fire 4 shots standing strong side, 4 shots kneeling strong side, and 4 shots prone strong side.

SCORING-B21, B21X, targets-use indicated K value with a maximum 300 points divided by 3 to obtain percent.

B27 targets-8,9,10,X rings=5 points, 7 ring=4 points, hits on silhouette=3 points divided by 3 to obtain percent.

Q targets-5 points inside the bottle, 3 points out of the bottle on the target. Divide by 3 to obtain percent.

INSTRUCTOR'S DISCRETION WHEN TO HAVE OFFICER/DEPUTY TO USE PROPER VERBALIZATION TO CHALLENGE THE TARGET.

(Suggestion is from Sgt. Zetie Damron (ret.) and Paul Ludwig, firearms instructors.)

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Amended: 12/9/10

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VIRGINIA TACTICAL QUALIFICATION COURSE 1 FOR SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS

Targets-B21, B21X, B27, Q

50 Rounds, 5/7-25 YARDS

Qualification Score 70%

Each officer/deputy restricted to number of magazines carried on duty. Magazines fully loaded. Instructor shall determine magazine changes.

PHASE 1-At 5,7 OR FRACTION THERE OF, point shoulder shooting, fire 2 rounds in 3 seconds for 12 rounds. After each two rounds, holster, repeat until 12 rounds have been fired.

1. On command draw and fire 6 rounds in 8 seconds, point shoulder position.
2. On command draw and fire 4 rounds in 8 seconds, strong hand only, point shoulder.
3. On command fire 4 rounds in 10 seconds, weak hand point shoulder.

PHASE 2-At 15 YARD LINE, point shoulder position

1. On command draw and fire 2 rounds in 3 seconds for 6 rounds. (Optional to holster after each 2 rounds)
2. On command draw and fire 6 rounds in 12 seconds.

ACADEMIES MUST CHOOSE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING PHASES FOR SCORING:

PHASE 3 A --At 25 YARD LINE, 45 seconds for pistols, 60 seconds for revolvers.

1. On command assume kneeling position, draw and fire 6 rounds behind a barricade.
2. Fire 6 rounds, strong hand standing barricade position.

PHASE 3 B – 25 YARD LINE, 60 seconds for pistols, 60 seconds for revolvers. On command, fire 4 shots standing strong side, 4 shots kneeling strong side, and 4 shots prone strong side.

SCORING-B21, B21X targets-use indicated K value with a maximum 250 points multiply by .4 to obtain percent.

B27 targets-8,9,10,X rings=5 points, 7 ring=4 points, hits on silhouette=3 points multiply by .4 to obtain percent.

Q targets-5 points inside the bottle, 3 points out of the bottle on the target, multiply by .4 to obtain percent.

INSTRUCTOR'S DISCRETION WHEN TO HAVE OFFICER/DEPUTY USE PROPER VERBALIZATION TO CHALLENGE THE TARGET.

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Performance Outcomes 2. 22.

Apply knowledge of the law relating to disorderly conduct.

Training Objectives Relating to 2. 22.

A. Given a written exercise, identify the elements relating to disorderly conduct.

Criteria: The trainee shall be tested on the following:

- 2.22.1. Define disorderly conduct and identify elements of the crime.
- 2.22.2. Distinguish between disorderly conduct and breach of the peace.
- 2.22.3. Distinguish between Code of Virginia and local ordinances.
- 2.22.4. Identify offenses related to use of profane, threatening or indecent language over public airways or by computer or text.
- 2.22.5. Describe the relationship between disorderly conduct and all other provisions of Title 18.2 as set out in *Battle v. Commonwealth*, 50 Va. App. 135 (2007).

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Lesson Plan Guide: The lesson plan shall include the following:

1. Define disorderly conduct and identify elements of the crime with Code citations, §18.2-415
2. Distinguish between disorderly conduct and breach of the peace.
Breach of the peace is a more general phrase and referenced in the Code in a variety of places: §8.01-45, §18.2-416, §18.2-417, §18.2-464, §18.2-463.
3. Distinguish between Code of Virginia and local ordinances as appropriate.
4. Identify offenses related to use of profane, threatening or indecent language over public airways or by computer or text.
5. Describe the relationship between disorderly conduct and all other provisions of Title 18.2 as set out in Battle v. Commonwealth, 50 Va. App. 135 (2007).

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Performance Outcomes 2. 31.

Conduct searches and seizures under the following conditions:

- with and without a warrant
- incident to hot pursuit
- with or without consent
- incident to arrest
- confer with the local Commonwealth's Attorney under unusual search and seizure circumstances

Training Objectives Relating to 2. 31.

Given a written or practical exercise:

- A. Identify those search and seizure situations in which the 4th Amendment mandates a warrant,
- B. Identify search and seizure situations in which a warrantless search may be legally conducted.
- C. Identify situations that warrant conferring with the local Commonwealth's Attorney for guidance.
- D. Complete an affidavit for a search warrant.
- E. Identify proper authority for obtaining the warrant.
- F. Identify return requirements.
- G. Identify the circumstances under which an out-of-state warrant may be served by electronic means.
- H. Identify procedures for obtaining records from an electronic communication service or remote computing service (including foreign corporations) pursuant to a search warrant.

Criteria: The trainee shall be tested on the following:

- 2.31.1. Identify the reason that searches generally require a warrant.
- 2.31.2. Identify the reason that search warrants must be obtained for crime scenes except in emergency circumstances.
- 2.31.3. Identify the proper authorities from which a search warrant may be obtained
 - a. Judge
 - b. Magistrate
 - c. Other person with authority to issue criminal warrants in the jurisdiction of the place to be searched
- 2.31.4. Complete a sample affidavit
 - a. Description of place, thing, or person to be searched

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- b. Description of things or persons to be searched for
- c. The offense causing the search
- d. Thing(s) being searched for is/are evidence of the offense
- e. Any other material facts that show probable cause to issue search warrant

2.31.5. State facts and circumstances that would lead a reasonable person to believe the seizable items are located in the area to be searched.

2.31.6. Identify Code of Virginia requirements for return of search warrant

- a. Date of execution of warrant, signature, and time noted on warrant
- b. Under oath, inventory all property seized
- c. File in circuit court clerk's office of the jurisdiction where the search warrant was served within three days the search warrant, inventory, and affidavit
- d. The officer who seized the property or executed the search warrant, or his designee or agent, may file the warrant, inventory, and accompanying affidavit by delivering them in person, or by mailing them certified mail, return receipt requested, or delivering them by electronically transmitted facsimile.

2.31.7. Identify requirements for warrantless search of premises or property for suspect incident to hot pursuit conforming to constitutional requirements and Code of Virginia

- a. Define the hot pursuit exception to warrant requirements.
- b. Identify the circumstances that justify hot pursuit.
- c. Define the scope of a search incident to hot pursuit.

2.31.8. Identify the circumstances under which an out-of-state warrant may be served by electronic means.

2.31.9. Identify procedures for obtaining records from an electronic communication service or remote computing service (including foreign corporations) pursuant to a search warrant.

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Lesson Plan Guide: The lesson plan shall include the following:

1. Unless an exception is identified, searches require a warrant if a reasonable expectation of privacy exists.
2. Search warrants must be obtained for crime scenes except in emergency circumstances (suspect is possibly on premises), on public property, or consent is given. Searches require a warrant if a reasonable expectation of privacy exists.
3. Identify the proper authorities from which a search warrant may be obtained according to §19.2 - 52:
 - a. Judge
 - b. Magistrate
 - c. Other person with authority to issue criminal warrants in the jurisdiction of the place to be searched
4. Complete a sample affidavit according to §19.2-54 covering:
 - a. Description of place, thing, or person to be searched
 - b. Description of things or persons to be searched for
 - c. The offense causing the search
 - d. Thing(s) being searched for is/are evidence of the offense
 - e. Any other material facts that show probable cause to issue search warrant
5. State facts and circumstances that would lead a reasonable person to believe the seizable items are located in the area to be searched.
6. Return search warrant conforming to Code of Virginia §19.2-57 requirements:
 - a. Date of execution of warrant, signature, and time noted on warrant
 - b. Under oath, inventory all property seized
 - c. File in circuit court clerk's office of the jurisdiction where the search warrant was served within three days the search warrant, inventory, and affidavit
 - d. The officer who seized the property or executed the search warrant, or his designee or agent, may file the warrant, inventory, and accompanying affidavit by delivering them in person, or by mailing them certified mail, return receipt requested, or delivering them by electronically transmitted facsimile.
7. Identify requirements for warrantless search of premises or property for suspect incident to hot pursuit conforming to constitutional requirements and Code of Virginia §19.2-59.
 - a. Define the hot pursuit exception to warrant requirements.
 - b. Identify the circumstances that justify hot pursuit.
 - c. Define the scope of a search incident to hot pursuit.
8. Identify the circumstances under which an out-of-state warrant may be served by

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electronic means.

9. Identify procedures for obtaining records from an electronic communication service or remote computing service (including foreign corporations) pursuant to a search warrant.

10. Case references:

- a. US v Santana 427 US 38 (1976)
- b. Warden v Hayden 387 US 294 (1967)
- c. Terry v Ohio 392 US 1 (1968)
- d. California v. Hodari D. 499 US 621 (1991)
- e. Michigan v Chesternut 486 US 567 (1988)
- f. Carroll v United States 267 US 132 (1925)
- g. California v Acevedo 111 S.Ct. 1982 (1991)
- h. Maryland v Buie 58 LW 4281 (1990)
- i. New York v Belton 453 US 454 (1981)

Case references related to consent searches:

- a. Florida v. Royer 460 US 491 (1983)
- b. Illinois v. Rodriguez 497 US 177 (1990)
- c. Florida v. Jimeno 500 US 248 (1991)

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Performance Outcome 2. 34.

Seize contraband, weapons, or stolen property from a suspect, seize cash, vehicles or other personal property related to illegal drug dealing or manufacturing for purposes of forfeiture.

Training Objectives Relating to 2. 34.

Given a written exercise:

- A. Identify the legal requirements relating to seizure of contraband, weapons, or stolen property from suspects.
- B. Identify items subject to asset forfeiture laws.
- C. Identify the legal requirements relating to forfeiture of property related to illegal drug dealing and manufacture.

Criteria: The trainee shall be tested on the following:

- 2.34.1. Elements of the seizure of property.
- 2.34.2. Items subject to asset forfeiture laws.
- 2.34.3. Legal basis for seizing personal property related to illegal drug dealing or manufacture for forfeiture.
- 2.34.4. Identify the need to document items seized related to illegal drug dealing or manufacture as evidence for prosecution prior to forfeiture.
 - 2.34.4.1. Identify the need to connect cash or other property seized with the illegal drug dealing or manufacture.
 - 2.34.4.2. Identify the need to establish the connection as quickly as possible.

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Lesson Plan Guide: The lesson plan shall include:

1. Identifying the elements of the seizure of property. (Code of Virginia §19.2-53)
 - a. Probable cause to believe the property is fruits of a crime, contraband, or evidence
 - b. Instrumentality (weapons, other items)
2. Identify items subject to asset forfeiture laws.
 - a. Situations where assets may be seized
 - (1). Autos used to transport more than \$200 of stolen goods §19.2-386.16
 - (2). Autos used to transport illegal alcohol
3. Identify the legal basis for seizing personal property related to illegal drug dealing or manufacture for forfeiture. (Code of Virginia, §19.2-386.22)
 - a. The property was used in substantial connection with the manufacture, sale, or distribution of illegal drugs.
4. Identify what property may be forfeited if the legal basis can be proven.
 - a. Money, medical equipment, laboratory equipment, motor vehicles and all other property of any kind or character.
5. Identify the need to document items seized related to illegal drug dealing or manufacture as evidence for prosecution prior to forfeiture.
 - a. Identify the need to connect cash or other property seized with the illegal drug dealing or manufacture.
 - b. Identify the need to establish the connection as quickly as possible.

Instructor Note: Advise trainees that they will need to identify the department procedure to contact Commonwealth's Attorney so that necessary paperwork related to seizing assets may be initiated. (Department training)

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Performance Outcome 4. 21.

Identify and document signs of gang activity.

Training Objective Related to 4. 21.

A. Given a written, audio-visual, or practical exercise, identify/document signs of gang activity.

Criteria: The trainee shall be tested on the following:

- 4.21.1. Common characteristics of youth gangs including but not limited to:
 - a. Initiation practices
 - b. Hand signals
 - c. Structured style of dress (colors, clothing type, headgear, etc.)
 - d. Markings, tattoos
 - e. Specific geographic territorial claim or identifiable leadership
 - f. Association with three or more individuals, one of whom is a juvenile, who identify themselves as a group by name or symbol and are involved in a pattern of recurrent felonious criminal conduct
 - (1). Includes certain drug sales, distribution, transportation, possession and manufacturing crimes
 - (2). Includes recruitment of juveniles into a street gang.
- 4.21.2. Define unlawful hazing of youth gang members.
 - 4.21.2.1. Causing bodily injury by hazing of youth gang members or person seeking to become a gang member unlawful;
 - 4.21.2.2. Recklessly or intentionally endanger the health or safety of a person to inflict bodily injury on a person in connection with or for the purpose of initiation, admission into or affiliation with or as a condition of continued membership in a youth gang or criminal street gang.
- 4.21.3. Information to record in VCIN for statutory reporting requirements.
- 4.21.4. Information to request of Department of Juvenile Justice regarding a juvenile's potential involvement in street gang activity.
- 4.21.5. Identify gang free zones.

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Lesson Plan Guide: The lesson plan shall include the following:

1. Common characteristics of youth gangs including but not limited to:
 - a. Initiation practices
 - b. Hand signals
 - c. Structured style of dress (colors, clothing type, headgear, etc.)
 - d. Markings, tattoos
 - e. Specific geographic territorial claim or identifiable leadership
 - f. Association with three or more individuals, one of whom is a juvenile, who identify themselves as a group by name or symbol and are involved in a pattern of recurrent felonious criminal conduct
 - (1). Includes certain drug sales, distribution, transportation, possession and manufacturing crimes
 - (2). Includes recruitment of juveniles into a street gang.
2. Define unlawful hazing of youth gang members.
 - a. Causing bodily injury by hazing of youth gang members or person seeking to become a gang member unlawful;
 - b. Recklessly or intentionally endanger the health or safety of a person to inflict bodily injury on a person in connection with or for the purpose of initiation, admission into or affiliation with or as a condition of continued membership in a youth gang or criminal street gang
3. Information to record in VCIN for statutory reporting requirements.
(§ 52-8.6 and 18.2-46.1)
4. Information to request of Department of Juvenile Justice regarding a juvenile's potential involvement in street gang activity.
5. Identify gang free zones (Code of Virginia 18.2-46.3:3)

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Performance Outcome 4. 46.

Respond to and conduct preliminary or follow-up investigation of Driving Under the Influence -- Intoxicants/ Drugs.

Training Objectives Related to 4. 46.

- A. Given a written exercise, identify the elements of Driving Under the Influence (DUI) related statutes of the Code of Virginia and the procedures for obtaining a blood test.
- B. Given a practical exercise, conduct investigation of events related to Driving Under the Influence - intoxicants/drugs.

Criteria: The trainee shall be tested on the following:

- 4.46.1. Definition of Driving Under the Influence - (intoxicants/drugs) and elements of the crimes with Code citations
- 4.46.2. Observation of operator behavior to evaluate capability to operate vehicle safely
- 4.46.3. Communication with dispatch
- 4.46.4. Initiation of traffic stop
- 4.46.5. Initial contact and observation for signs of impairment
- 4.46.6. Conduct field sobriety tests in accordance with the 24-Hour NHTSA/IACP DWI Detection and Standardized Field Sobriety Tests.
 - a. If driver agrees, administer preliminary breath test
 - b. If driver disagrees, evaluate for probable cause for a Driving Under the Influence arrest, if probable cause exists then arrest and advise of implied consent rights
 - c. If probable cause exists for a DUI arrest and the driver has been taken to a medical facility for treatment or evaluation of his medical condition, the arresting officer may issue a summons for the violation while on the premises of the medical facility.
- 4.46.7. If unable to obtain breath sample and driver agrees, follow these procedures for obtaining a blood sample:
 - a. take to hospital or lab
 - b. have blood sample taken by certified medical personnel to include technician or nurse designated by the Circuit Court
 - c. blood vials to be packaged, handled and submitted in accordance with the Department of Forensic Science "Breath Alcohol Rules and Regulations."
- 4.46.7.1. If breath test administered indicates an alcohol level of .08 or greater, complete documentation for administrative license suspension.

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- 4.46.7.2. If breath test administered indicates an alcohol level of .02 or greater on a restricted license, charge the person with driving after forfeiture or DUI conviction. (§18.2-267)
- 4.46.8. If driver has been arrested and refuses the breath or blood test
- a. Advise of implied consent rights
 - b. Arresting officer shall advise DUI arrestee from a form provided by the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court and that the arresting officer shall acknowledge on such form that he has read the form to the arrestee.
 - c. Complete documentation for administrative license suspension.
 - d. Take the arrestee to the magistrate and obtain warrant. Give the magistrate the executed advisement form to attach to the warrant or summons.
- 4.46.9. Prepare field notes for prosecution for Driving Under the Influence (DUI) case and submit a copy to the forensic laboratory.

SPECIAL NOTE: THE REQUIREMENT FOR 4.46.6 TO CONDUCT FIELD SOBRIETY TESTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 24-HOUR NHTSA/IACP DWI DETECTION AND STANDARDIZED FIELD SOBRIETY TESTS IS EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2014. HOWEVER, AN ACADEMY MAY IMPLEMENT THIS TRAINING AND TESTING EARLIER IF THEY SO CHOOSE.

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Lesson Plan Guide: The lesson plan shall include the following:

1. Definition of DWI - (intoxicants/drugs) and elements of the crimes with Code citations § 18.2-271, § 18.2-266, § 18.2-267, § 18.2-269, § 46.2-301, § 46.2-341-3 thru 46.2-341-32, § 46.2-390.1, § 46.2-391.
2. Observation of operator behavior to evaluate capability to operate vehicle safely
 - a. Swerving for no apparent reason
 - b. Head nodding to possibly indicate sleepiness
 - c. Approaching other cars too closely
 - d. Running off road on to shoulder of road
 - e. Driving too slowly
 - f. Others as may be identified
3. Communication with dispatch
4. Initiation of traffic stop
5. Initial contact and observation for signs of impairment
6. Identify methods for preliminary breath testing of blood alcohol content and procedures to follow for each method for accurate results
7. Conduct field sobriety tests in accordance with the 24-Hour NHTSA/IACP DWI Detection and Standardized Field Sobriety Tests.
 - a. If driver agrees, administer preliminary breath test to test blood alcohol content
 - b. If driver disagrees, evaluate for probable cause for a Driving Under the Influence arrest, if probable cause exists then arrest and advise of implied consent rights
 - c. If probable cause exists for a DUI arrest and the driver has been taken to a medical facility for treatment or evaluation of his medical condition, the arresting officer may issue a summons for the violation while on the premises of the medical facility.
8. If driver disagrees, evaluate for probable cause for a DUI arrest, if probable cause exists, then arrest and advise of implied consent rights
9. If unable to obtain breath sample and driver agrees, follow these procedures for obtaining a blood sample:
 - a. Take to hospital or lab
 - b. Have blood sample taken by certified medical personnel to include technician or nurse designated by the Circuit Court.
 - c. Blood vials to be packaged, handled and submitted in accordance with the Department of Forensic Science "Breath Alcohol Rules and Regulations"
 - d. If breath test administered indicates an alcohol level of .08 or greater, complete documentation for administrative license suspension. If breath test administered indicates an alcohol level of .02 or greater on a restricted license, charge the person with driving after forfeiture or DUI conviction.
10. If driver has been arrested and refuses the breath or blood test
 - a. Advise of implied consent rights
 - b. Arresting officer shall advise DUI arrestee from a form provided by the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court and that the arresting officer shall acknowledge on such form that he has read the form to the arrestee.

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- c. Complete documentation for administrative license suspension.
 - d. Take the arrestee to the magistrate and obtain warrant. Give the magistrate the executed advisement form to attach to the warrant or summons.
 - e. If the driver has been taken to a medical facility for treatment or evaluation of his medical condition and refuses to take a blood or breath test, the arresting officer may issue a summons for the violation while on the premises of the facility.
11. Prepare field notes for prosecution (for DUID case submit a copy to the forensic laboratory)
- a. Precise reason for stop
 - b. Weather and road conditions
 - c. Suspect's physical appearance and demeanor
 - d. Suspect's performance of field sobriety test (if done)
 - e. Exact times of all pertinent events (stop, arrest, test)
12. Receive instruction on a standardized field sobriety test.

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Performance Outcome 6. 10.

Use weaponless techniques to subdue a person resisting arrest or to control a person.

Training Objectives Related to 6. 10.

- A. Given a written and practical exercise, demonstrate weaponless techniques to subdue a person resisting arrest or to control a person.

Criteria: The trainee shall be tested on the following:

- 6.10.1. Identification of psychological and physiological effects of sudden stress related to each effect and reaction using an anatomical chart or volunteer
- 6.10.2. Identification of basic principles and fundamentals of defensive tactics
- 6.10.3. Demonstration of technique of approach
- 6.10.4. Demonstration of blocking principles designed to neutralize attack
 - a. low outside
 - b. low inside
 - c. middle outside
 - d. middle inside
 - e. high
 - f. blocks to include both sides
- 6.10.5. Demonstration of weaponless techniques to control person
 - a. effective communications
 - b. weaponless (empty hand) control techniques
 - (1). safe contact and initial control
 - (a). front
 - (b). side
 - (c). back
 - (2). decentralization to prone position with minimal risk of injury to resisting suspect
 - (3). stabilization in prone position for cuffing or to await backup officers
- 6.10.6. Demonstrate blocking techniques with a partner using safety equipment in a controlled environment that provides for minimizing potential injury to the trainee or partner.
- 6.10.7. Demonstrate techniques to prevent a takedown to the ground.
 - 6.10.7.1. Demonstrate techniques to minimize injury when falling.

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6.10.7.2. Demonstrate ground defense techniques to take control of a person from the ground in order to escape and create distance or to position for handcuffing.

6.10.8. Demonstrate ability to protect the firearm and other weapons on the duty belt while on the ground.

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Lesson Plan Guide: The lesson plan shall include the following:

1. Identification of psychological and physiological effects of sudden stress related to each effect and reaction using an anatomical chart or volunteer
2. Identification of basic principles and fundamentals of defensive tactics
3. Demonstration of technique of approach
4. Demonstration of blocking principles designed to neutralize attack
 - a. low outside
 - b. low inside
 - c. middle outside
 - d. middle inside
 - e. high
 - f. blocks to include both sides
5. Demonstration of weaponless techniques to control person
 - a. effective communications
 - b. weaponless (empty hand) control techniques
 - (1). safe contact and initial control
 - (a). front
 - (b). side
 - (c). back
 - (2). decentralization to prone position with minimal risk of injury to resisting suspect
 - (3). stabilization in prone position for cuffing or to await backup officers
6. Demonstrate blocking techniques with a partner using safety equipment in a controlled environment that provides for minimizing potential injury to the trainee or partner.
7. Demonstrate techniques to prevent a takedown to the ground.
 - a. Demonstrate techniques to minimize injury when falling.
 - b. Demonstrate ground defense techniques to take control of a person from the ground in order to escape and create distance or to position for handcuffing.
8. Demonstrate ability to protect the firearm and other weapons on the duty belt while on the ground.